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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

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A novel by Solon Robinson, long and well-known as the

NEWONTOC:

STORY OF WESTERN LIFE, INDIAN AND DOMESTIC.

Though Mr. Robinson's first novel, we do not doubt that

t will newly prove the worth of the pen that in so many

and in behalf of the friendless poor of a crowded city

(witness the " Hot Corn Sketches"), has been entertain-

A true Indian novel is among the varieties of latter-day

Setion, and the proneer life of the West, abounding, as it

does, in rude but rich material for the work of the novelist,

has found, of late, but few faithful delineators. It is not

too much to say that few Americans bave been so near to

the American people in their homestead life and charac-

ters as settlers and pioneers, as the author of Newontoc;

few have traveled so far and observed so closely amid the

varieties of the farmer's and pioneer's life, East and

West; and no writer for the daily press has had a keener

relish for, and livelier sympathy with, the fresh and

free out-door life which enters into the element of his

novel. Mr. Robinson's writings have always been marked

by a quaint and direct force; pictures, simple, but graphic,

of things as they really are; practical and minute knowledge

of the useful and the beautiful as they are brought together

into every-day consciousness-these are some of the

features of a style of word-painting with which the readers

The new novel, which will be begun the first week in

In addition to this, THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will contain,

as usual, features of entertainment, instruction, and

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to benefit the home-life of the people, and justify the

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the order of THE TRIBUNE, being safer, are preferable to

We are glad to be informed that neither the Presi-

revoked the well-known order of the latter author-

izing military commanders to try cases which the

voked originated in the fact that Grant advised

that the Civil Rights bill opened the Courts to the

But the order is still of great importance, and will

be while any of the Courts declare the Civil Rights

bill unconstitutional, or while Rebel tyranny turns

The decision of a Baltimore Judge overruling the

action of Judge Bond in the arrest of Gov. Swann's

Police Commissioners was, if well done at all, well

done tardily. There can be no two opinions as to the

good effect of Judge Bond's course in preventing a

more direct collision between a Governor who, armed

with a technical legality, sought to defraud the people

of fair play, and the loyal men of Maryland made

sore by the manifest cheat put upon them. We thought

there would be a legal issue out of the trouble; and

we are glad that it is now no more than a question

between Judge Bond and Judge Bartol. Both of

them have been more wise and honest than Gov.

If the "vague rumors" of which the Atlantic Cable

brings intelligence have any real foundation, Maxi-

milian, erst of the baseless empire of Mexico, is to be

onsoled for the loss of his Transatlantic scepter with

the crown of Poland." But where is the crown !

Unhappy Poland, victim of royal ambitions and

rapacity, has now no separate national existence.

There is still, it is true, a Kingdom of Poland, but in

name only; for that portion of the old kingdom so

designated is, in fact, an integral portion of the Rus-

sian Empire. In view of her mournful history, who

that can appreciate heroic valor and sincere patriot-

ism will not rejoice at such a reconstruction of Poland

as would secure the independence of the Poles!

But, notwithstanding the Parisian rumors, we fear that

the time has not yet come that shall see this brave and

noble people once more taking their proper place

We print elsewhere a letter from Gov. Cummings

of Colorado, justifying his conduct in giving a certifi-

cate of election to Mr. Hunt, the non-elected can-

didate for delegate in Congress. Gov. C. says enough to

explain, though not to justify, the desire to hang him

which is quite prevalent among the people of Colorado.

He asserts that Hunt received the largest vote; but

s careful to give no figures in support of that asser-

He quotes the law as requiring the Governor to give

the certificate to the candidate having the largest

number of votes; but omits all that shows that the

Board of Canvassers is to ascertain and report who

The charge that Rebel prisoners of war voted unani-

mously for Chilcott rests on his veracity; and it could

Finally, his averment that "party politics had nothing to do with" his decision, is not believed by

any one on earth-pertainly not by himself.

has received such highest vote.

not well have a frailer foundation.

among the nationalities of the Old World.

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December, will continue during the Spring.

ing and instructive.

mittee of the Legislature now investigating our shaky system of Wharves and Piers, gives the best possible AT GIMBREDE'S, No. 588 Broadway, on exhibition bis weak choice atticles (sporting) and samples of the Jockey Club lote Paper. N. B.—Retailing at wholesale prices. reason for legislative interference in the helplessness of our city affairs. "It is clearly a right belonging to POLLAR & SON, No. 692 Broadway, New-York, the one million of our citizens, who pay one-third of New-York Daily Tribune. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1866.

greatest seaport.

all the taxes for the support of the State Government, and who comprise one-fourth of the State population, that the Legislature should interfere in their behalf." Mayor Hoffman's acknowledgment the Republicans present another, we shall probably that the condition of our wharves is disgraceful, but that the city has no halp for it, strengthens this maxim encouragingly. The Citizens' Association have once again moved foremost in the city's behalf, and won universal thanks for a good work thoroughly done. The Legislative Committee cannot fail to take proof from their detailed and exhaust-Agricultural Editor of THE TRIBUNE, will be commenced ive report, that the commerce of the city suffers shamein THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of December 5th. It is called fully from the wreck and rottenness on which for so many years has been set the mercantile wealth of our

many others, and very strong ones.

COMING EVENTS.

The Chicago Times has long been widely known as one of the most extreme organs of the school which has been distinguished as "Copperhead." Its sympathy with the Rebellion was undisguised throughout the struggle, and its hostility to the Emancipation policy was unmeasured and persistent. If there was a preëminently anti-Abolition, anti-Negro journal in the Free States, The Times was entitled to that distinction. Yet The Times now takes ground decisively in favor of what is incorrectly termed Negro Suffrage, but which is really Manhood Suffrage, limited by

intelligence and character. "So The Times has made a flip-flap," says a shallow critic. No, it has done nothing of the kind. The man who insisted it was dark at midnight had not changed because he asserted that there was light next morning. Once, the negroes were slaves, and The Times did its best to keep them so; but in vain. They are now free, and The Times admits the fact, and proposes to respect it. It may still dislike the new wine, without ignoring the fact that it cannot be wisely nor safely kept in the old bottles. It sees no use nor sense in fighting a lost battle through half a dozen years, when its event is already inevitable.

The chief value of this demonstration inheres in the fact that nobody will suspect The Times of being impelled by "sectional" prejudice, nor by hostility to the South. The Times would probably go back to Slavery if it could; that being impossible, it proposes to go forward till it finds ground whereon it may surely stand. It knows that there is no trustworthy middle ground between Slavery and Freedom-that No taxation without representation " is a battle-cry that cannot be permanently resisted. The Times seeks to re-form and reanimate the Democratic party. and recall the days of its pride and power; and it sees that, until the negro is taken out of politics, this tory of the Green Isle. Mr. Bright is, we believe, the may not be. Having failed to keep him a slave, it first Englishman of political note and political power insists on making him a man. And in this, it is barely a step in advance of its brethren.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

We fear that the hope of reforming our Municipal rule through our ensuing Charter Election must be abandoned. The politicians seem intent on an oldfashioned party contest, with an old-fashioned result. Consider the following from The Times :

Consider the following from Ise Issue:

"The straight party floks! which The Times supported in December last, came within 1.163 votes of being elected. Hecker, the 'Reform' candidate, whom The Trustens supported, incked 22,430 votes of an election. 'Had we good with the straight Republican ticket, says The Trustens. 'Hecker would have been wholly deserted.' Very likely—but it by no means follows that Hoffman's majority would have been thereby increased. It may be that The Trustens's indicates is wholly with Democrats, and that if it had not persuaded them to vote for Hecker, they would have voted for Hoffman. But we had not suppose this to be the case. We fought This Trustens had some sufference with the Equilibrans, and that if

-The writer of the above knows it to be tricky and dishonest-knows that our desertion of Hecker for Roberts, while it might have won two thousand votes from the former to the latter, would have caused The notices of new publications; including this morning an article upon "The Magazines," the court reports, the monetary review and the markets, with some local news and other interesting matters, will be found on the invited and other interesting matters, will be found on Hecker to be deserted by his Democratic supporters also; and these would have naturally gone to Hoffman, increasing rather than diminishing his majority In other words-on a square trial of party strongth the strong Democratic majority in this City would have told then, and will tell now. To insure "the Ring" away in our City, we have only to support or oppose dent, the Secretary of War, nor Gen. Grant, has Municipal candidates according to our party predilections, and the thing is done. And this is perfectly understood by their confederates who call themselves Courts refused. The report that it had been re-

The Times proceeds:

The Times proceeds:

We do not object to The Tenery's supporting Democratic candidates in preference to those of its own party if it sees good reason for so doing. But we protest against its doing this and claiming party credit therefor, while demounting The Times for supporting Republicans for whom Democrats also are willing to you. We supported Thomas E. Stewart in the Vilh District for Congress—because he was a Republican and never anything else, because he was nominated by a Republican Convention, and because he was in favor of the Constitutional Amendment and supported all the Republican measurem of the last Legislature. But The Think handed him as a Copperhead, and denounced us for supporting him, simply because the Democrats land sits resolved to give him their voice. Nevertheless, according to the latest returns, The Think The Special of the Amendment was a Copperheless. Sheridan not to strictly enforce it, on the ground

Domocratic Convention, its members were assured that he repudiated the Excise, Registry and other acts of the last Legislature, for which he, in common with most Republicans, voted. Nothing was then said of his approval of the Constitutional Amendment. Now. we are told that he was "never any thing else" than a Republican, though he has just been chosen to Congress mainly by Democratic votes. There is evidently cheating 'round the board," but that is none of our business. Mr. Stewart's votes in the House will prove that some party is "sold,"

-The Times concludes as follows: —The Times concludes as follows:

And now The Temerse is proclaiming that none but Democrets must be supported by Republicans for prominent offices at
the coming election, and is denouncing everybody who thinks
otherwise as being a member of the City 'Ring.' It indoses
Judge Barnard, Supervisor Ely and Judge Connolly, all
thorough going, dyed-in-the-wool Democrats, for Controller,
and signifies its determination to support any other good Democrat whom the Citizens' Association may nominate. It only
proclaims its heatility in advance to any Republican who may be
put in nomination.

put in nomination.

"We may support the nominee of the Citizens' Association, but we would like first to know who he is. The fact of his being a Democrat will not suffice. Possibly, a respectable Republican may be found it to be trusted, and strong enough to be elected, as Controller. If this should be the case, we shall very roubsibly give him our support. But The TRIBLEM may detent him and elect a Democrat, as it did last year."

-This City is about two to one anti-Republican. It has just given the Democratic State ticket over 45,000 majority; the entire Republican vote falling at least 10,000 below that fnumber. The regular Domocratic candidate for Controller, should he receive anything like a party vote, must of course be elected. If he is beaten, it must be by the diversion of Democratic votes to some other than the Democratic candidate.

-The Citizens' Association is a body of tax-pavers of all parties who unite to achieve Municipal Reform, agreeing to disagree on every other topic. We do not belong to it, and have no voice in its councils. Yel that it should select an honest, capable Democrat for Controller seems the obvious dictate of common sense; for should it nominate a Republican, thou sands will refuse him their votes from fear that his election may be claimed as a signal Republican triumph They will say, "We would gladly vote for a Reform candidate; but we will not if his election is to be trumpeted as a proof that our City is no longer Democratic." And this consideration is very likely to defeat the Reform ticket.

But the Citizens' Association will nominate as It shall see fit, and the Republicans may present a rival candidate if that shall seem desirable. We can stand another year of "Ring" rule-the taxes are only three per cent. or thereabout. . Who cares for expense? But | and the now delinquent States shall be represented in On the whole, we regard the fact that Commings is | we ask to be egoused from assuring the voters that | Congress, those States must see that their own inter-

Governor of the Territory of Colorado as ample rea- putting out one party and putting in the other will stop stealing; for it will do nothing of the sort. We son of itself for admitting the State. But there are chose a majority of the present Board of Councilmen; and "the Ring" had bought as many as it wanted of them even before their Board was organized. We The report of the Citizens' Association to the Comdon't particularly want to repeat that experiment.

- The Times says we "indorse" Judge Barnard, Supervisor Ely and Justice Connolly. No; we simply stated the fact that each of them had been suggested for the Controllership; and we stated, as fairly as we could, the recommendations of each. There we stopped, awaiting the action of the Citizens' Association. Should they nominate one candidate, while not consider the chance of success sufficient to stimulate to much exertion for either. If our friends are bent on defeat, it cannot be difficult, in this Democratic City, to gratify their aspiration.

-It remains only to say that we recently distinguished Justice Connolly from another of like surname by an epithet, which we are happy to learn that he has completely outgrown. When young, Mr. Richard B. Connolly was a Tammany politician; but, for several years past, he has been absorbed in business and wholly withdrawn from caucuses and partisan committees. His patriotic course in our State Senate, with his subsequent hearty support of the War for the Union, impel us to regret that we characterized him by a term which bears no relation to his present estimable character and honest fame.

BRIGHT, IRELAND, AND FENIANISM. Ireland has not wanted men among her own sor to vindicate her claims to justice at the hands of the British Government and people. Those acquainted with her history, will readily call to mind the names of Irishmen distinguished by all that is lofty and selfsacrificing in patriotism, all that is commanding in intellect and powerful in eloquence, who devoted themselves-some even unto death-to the cause of their country's freedom and happiness. And not in vain, it would appear, did the workers labor, and the eloquent orators denounce oppression and plead for their suffering countrymen, and the martyrs of political misrule and class vengeance incur the pains of exile or the ignominy of the gallows. The blood of patriots has a germinant quality, a resuscitating power; and in their sufferings and sacrifices are frequently laid the foundations of a nation's stability, and welfare, and glory. Ireland's native-born champions have successively disappeared from the scene of conflict-some executed for treason, some exiled, others dead; but Ireland's cause, in the sense of the nation's protest against oppression and demand for justice, still lives, and has at length found a representation and an advocacy full of promise for its ultimate triumph. Our readers will at once perceive that we allude to the demonstration which took place in Dublin on the 30th of last month, on the occasion of Mr. Bright's visit to that city. That demonstration was in every way a most remarkable one, and we venture to think it will form an epoch in the hiswho has so completely won the confidence of the Irish Liberals, and of the great body of the Irish people, as to have been invited and welcomed to Ireland in the capacity in which he appeared at the Dublin banquet. He is, we believe, the first English Protestant around whom the Roman Catholic hierarohy and priesthood of Ireland, sinking differences of religious dectrine, have shown themselves willing and ready to rally and do battle for their country. And it is just at the time when, under his able leadership and inspiriting eloquence, the people of England and Scotland have been roused, from the "Land's End to John o' Great's," to demand and insist upon having their political rights, that the Liberal party in Ireland and the Catholic priesthood have invoked his assistance in their struggles, and united to do him honor. It is when a revolution is impending in England, that the champion of a movement that is growing into wast proportions, and acquiring a strength which promises to be irresistible, is invited to formally espouse the cause of Ireland, and make it a part of the grand programme of Reform he is engaged and pledgeds to work out. That cause thus becomes part and parcel of the great Reform movement of the day, and enlists at once on its side all of ability, and energy, and organization belonging to the movement. We write as of an accomplished fact; for it is evident from the tenor of the speeches delivered at the Dublin banquet by the spokesman of the hosts, the O'Donwell as from the letters of the prelates of the Irish Catholic Church in reference to the event, that a coalition has already been formed between the advanced Irish party and the Reform League with a view to the common object of compelling the English eligarchy to do justice to the people of the whole United Kingdom. For Ireland, the alliance is most auspicious; for the cause of Parliament of Reform, nothing could possibly be more onportune. The two-fold agitation-that for suffrage in England, and that for the redress of Ireland's cruel wrongs-will act and react upon both countries in such a way as to inflict irreparable injury upon the Tory power, and hasten the downfall of caste ascendancy and class legislation. Much, however, will depend upon the perfecting of that union between parties on both sides of St. George's Channel, for which Mr. Bright so eloquently pleaded in his Dublin speech. We may not anticipate evil and failure in a

ease like this. Let us rather hope that the work so auspiciously begun will be pushed to complete success. It is a matter for curious speculation what effect this new coalition is likely to have upon Fenianism. The movement known by that name had its origin in the wrongs of Ireland. What of strength it possesses. what of danger it menaces to England, spring altogether from that "root of bitterness." With the redress of those wrongs, or even with the inception of feasible measures of redress, Fenianism would be left without a motive or a reasonable object. In the interests of Ireland it is to be hoped that the questions, to the final settlement of which some of her sons see no other way but an appeal to the sword, may be satisfactorily adjusted by the more peaceful means to be found in political combination and organized effort.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

In the Federal Convention of 1787, June 6, Mr. Pinckney moved "that the first branch of the National Legislature be elected by the State Legislatures, and not by the people;" contending that the people were less fit judges in such a case, and that the Legislatures would be less likely to promote the adoption of the new Government if they were to be excluded from all share in it.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Rutledge, and a spirited debate ensued. Col. Mason was opposed to the motion, and said that paper money had been issued by the State Legislatures when the people were against it. Mr. Madison also opposed the motion, and advocated the election of one branch, at least, of the Legislature by the people immediately. Among other remarks, he made the following emphatic declaration: "We have seen the mere distinction of color made, in the most enlightened period of time, a ground of the most oppressive dominion ever exerised by man over man."

What ground, what excuse, can the people of the South now have, for continuing this " most oppressive dominion," and robbing 4,000,000 of people of their right to choose their own law-givers? It may be well for the people of the West, the North and the East to consider whether they can innocently stand aloof and allow traitors to rob loyal men of their suffrages.

If the Constitutional Amendment shall be adopted,

ests require that their colored people have the right of suffrage. It cannot long be withheld in peace. If that amendment shall be rejected, those States must submit to such legislation as, in its wisdom and discretion, Congress may provide for them. No Presidential interposition, in that event, can relieve them from the latter alternative.

The motion of Mr. Pinckney was negatived by eight States against three.

MEXICO.

Maximilian I is styled Emperor of Mexico, and actually, though precariously, rules over the best part of her territory and most of her population. Benito Juarez, far in the North, claims to be President of the Mexican Republic, by virtue of his election for a term which long since expired. Jesus Ortega, now in Texas, claims to be President pro tem., by virtue of his having been Chief-Justice when Juarez's term expired; but this is contested, on the assumption that he had legally ceased to be Chief-Justice ere that time. Of the justice of these conflicting claims we say nothing. But the arrest of Ortega, while a peaceful sojourner in Texas, preparing to pass over into the country where-of he claims to be rightful chief-magistrate, is a very gross outrage, and we shall be very glad to learn that it was not directed from Washington. If it was, we shall credit tales of an intrigue to saddle on our country the heavy cost of Louis Napoleon's luckless venture in Mexico, which we should be glad to find untrue.

If our Government has really taken Napoleon's hard bargain off his hands, we trust the Senate will interpose a peremptory veto.

CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: On behalf of myself and many others, I would ask to what office has John A. Logan been elected in Illinois?

Have we any office in this State corresponding to it?

Respectfully,

Nov. Fork. Nov. 13, 1896.

-The law of 23d of May, 1850, fixes the number of Members of Congress at 233, who are redistributed among the States after and in accordance with every decennial census. An act of March 4, 1862, increased, however, the number of Representatives from 233 to 241, by allowing one additional Representative to eight States, of which Illinois was one. The number of Congressmen of Illinois was thus raised from 13 to 14. The State Legislature of Illinois, instead of dividing the State into 14 districts, preferred to elect only 13 Members of Congress in separate districts, and to have the fourteenth elected by the vote of the whole State. This is the "Congressman at Large," for which office Ger. Logan has just received a majority approaching 60,000. Illinois is the only State in the Union which has a "Congressman at Large" (not counting the States which elect only one Congressman).

THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY .- A meeting of the Trustees of the Cornell University will be held at Ithaca on Wednesday, Nov. 21st inst., at 2 p. m. This will be a very important meeting, and should be attended by every member of the Board, as questions are likely to be acted upon that will have an important influence upon the success of the institution. The progress of the buildings is such as to insure the opening of the University next Summer. The organization of the Faculty, therefore, must command the early attention of the Trusteer, and the selection of a President and the several Professors should receive the deliberate consideration of every member of the Board.

We are requested to state that Dr. John H. Griscom, who was announced as having sailed for Europe in the steamer City of Paris on Saturday last, is still at home, the Dr. Griscom mentioned in the list of passengers being from another State.

THE METEORIC SHOWER.

UNUSUAL DISPLAY IN WASHINGTON

BY TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The non-appearance of the expected great meteoric shower this morning disappointed a large number of people in this city and its vicinity, who spent a good portion of the night in watching for it. The interest has not, however, abated in the least, and the number of anxious star-gazers to-night will probably be greater than that of last night. From the observations made at the United States Naval Observatory this morning the astronomers are confident that the earth is approaching that portion of its orbit which intersects the orbit of the ring in which these meteors revolve, and that the grand display may be expected to come off some time between midnight and daylight to-morrow morning. The following account of the observa-tions at the observatory will be found of inicrest:

The regular observations commenced at 11 n. m. and con much until 45 o'clock this marning. At first the meteors were nall, and very few in annals at the sight conserva-

night.

It was not the opinion of the astronomers that this was the shower, but that it will probably come off on the morning of the 14th inst. If it does not come then, it will be watched for on the morning of the 15th.

OBSERVATIONS AT VALE COLLEGE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBENE.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 14, 1 a. m.—The Scientific School of Yale College is again lighted up to-night. A large number of students are on the watch for the meteors. The meteors thus far have radiated from Leo, and great expect-ations are here entertained of a fine shower of meteors efore daybreak.

before daybreak.

The following is the number of meteors seen up to this hour since 11 o'clock last night: 11 o'clock to 111, 19 shooting meteors; 114 to 114, 24 shooting meteors; 114 to 114, 31 shooting meteors; 114 to 214, 31 shooting meteors; 12 to 124, 48 shooting meteors; 12 to 124, 48 shooting meteors; 12 to 124, 48 shooting

THE METEORIC SHOWER. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13 .- Up to 11 p. m. there are no

ndications of the anxiously expected meteoric shower. The weather is clear and cool. There was some display at sunset of a peculiar reddish appearance of the sky noticed just before the great meteoric storm of 1833. About 4 p. m. a peculiar light similar to the tail of a comet appeared above the eastern borizon, which attracted much attention. It lested about 10 minutes, and then faded

ARMY GAZETTE.

BY General Order No. 90 of the War paragraph No. 1,308. Revised Regulations of the Army, is hereby modified to read as

The physician's account of pay due in the ordinary form of an officer's pay account shall be presented to a Paymasier for payment
vouched for by certificate.
thereon by the commanding officer, that it is correct and agreeably to
contract, and that the services have been duly rondered, which certificate he will not make unless the contract has been approved by
the Surgeon-General or the Medical Director of the Pepartment.
The payment shall be made under the same rules that
govern in the payment of officers at the same station.

APPOINTED.

Justice Steinberger and George Pomeroy, Paymasters United Stales

Army.

HONORABLY MUSTERED OUT.

Brevet Silz. Gen. G. V. Rutherford, Colonel Quartermasters' Department, in charge of the Irapection Division, from November 10. RELIEVED.

Capt. John H. Belcher, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, com duty at Jeffersonville, Ind., and to await orders at Louisville, Ky

Capt. John H. Belcher, Assistant Cartermarer United States Army, from daty at Jeffersonville, Ind. and to await orders at Louisville, Ky OEDERED.

Brevet Major-Gen. Robert H. Potter, Isth United States Infantry, to report to Medical Director, Department of California, for examination, and if his disability appears to be permanent, to report to Mejor-Gen. Meade, President Retiring Board, at Philadelphia.

Col. John F. Hartersuft, 31th United States Infantry, recently appointed, declines to accept the appointment. Brevet Major-Gen. John C. Robinson relinquishes the command of the State of North Carolina, and the dutes of Asst. Commissioner of Freedment's Affairs to Col. J. V. Bomford, United States Infantry, and assumes command of the Department of the South during the absence of Major-Gen. Stokkes. Brevet Major D. T. Wells, First Licentesant Std. United States Infantry, and assumes commend of the Department of the South during the absence of Major-Gen. Stokkes Brevet Gent. John W. French, 13th United States Colored troops, is relieved from duty with Gen. Robinson, and ordered to report to Col. Beonford.

e Brevet Capt. John W. French, First Licentesant and Adjustant Std. U. S. Iofarry, is sumounced as Acting Assistant Adjustant-General to Col. Benford. The order, dated Nov. 9, which amended the muster-out of Capt. J. J. Hoff, Brevet Major, Commissary of Subsistences U. S. Volta, is revoked, and he is mustered out from Nov. I.

ANNOUNCED.

Brevet Lieut, Col. Thoms C. Williams, Captain, 19th United States Infantry, to daily with the sub-Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in the District of Nashville or Memphis, Toun.

FOUND DEAD .- Mrs. Susan Smith, aged 50 years. was found dead in her, apartments at No 85 Willot st., last evening. The cause of death has not been ascertained. An in-unest will be held to day.

WASHINGTON.

GEN. GRANT'S ORDER NOT REVOKED-THE CASE OF COMMISSIONER ROLLINS—PERSONAL—PAY OF WIT-NESSES FOR COURT-MARTIALS—THE SITUATION IN MARYLAND.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Tuesday Nov. 12, 1899.
There having been a great deal of talk about the President having modified General Order No. 3 and General Order No. 44, issued by Gen. Grant, the following telegram from Gen. Grant to Gen. Sheridan will show that both orders have been nullified by the President. In the first place I will state that General Order No. 3 was to protect loyal persons in the South against improper civil suits. It directed Department and Division Commanders to issue and enforce orders protecting from persecutions or suits, in State or municipal courts of those States, all officers and soldiers of the United States charged with offenses committed in their military capacity. Order No. 84 directed military commanders of States lately in rebellion to arrest all persons, irrespective of color, who have been or may hereafter be charged with the commission of crimes where civil rities have failed to arrest and bring such parties

authorities have failed to arrest and bring such parties to trial.

Headquarters District of Taxas, (Galveston, Texas, Nov. 5, 1856.)

General Officers No. 8.—The following latter from Headquarters Department of the Army is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

Headquarters Department of the Army is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

Major-Gen. P. H. Surketon. Commanding Gulf.]

K Sh. Referring to rour endorsements upon communications of Gen. J. S. Poster, Commanding District of Plorids, of data Sept. Isthand 20th, relative to the effect of the President proclamation, and I am directed by the General in Chief to enclose you a copy of the same, and to say that he construes these proclamations as mullifying General Orders, No. 3, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, January 12th and General Geders, No. 44, Headquarters of the Army, July 6, 1856.

I have the honor to be very respectfully.

Your obedient servant,

The war upon Mr. Rollins is kept up vigorously, reinforcements of Western politicians being brought up to the assistance of Mr. Spooner, as these previously here get wearied or disgusted with their want of success and fall back. Gen. Steadman and a defeated Democratic candidate for Congress from Ohio are the latest accessions, and they are working vigorously to effect the removal of Mr. Rollins and the

Democratic candidate for Congress from Ohio are the latest accessions, and they are working vigorously to effect the removal of Mr. Rollins and the appointment of Mr. Spooner, with no very brilliant prospect of success. No charges are made against Mr. Rollins other than his unsoundness on the Presidential policy and the fact that he does not come from the West. Wastern politicians seem to think that the West is entitled to everything and to hall from any other quarter except for Local offices, is a Radical defect, au examination of the Blue Book will show that the West has already more than its share of the important offices of the Government, and the geographical ant offices of the Government, and the geographical argument is losing its weight with the appointing power, especially as the result of the elections show that these clamorous Western politicians are without

that these clamoroas Western politicians are without fluence in their own section.

Attorney-General Stanberry left for New-York this evening. He attended the Cabinet meeting to-day, and, it is stated, he goes to New-York in relation to the Fenian troubles. Gen. Halpine, Register elect of your city, arrived here to-day, and is the guest of Gen. Hunter. He has been receiving the congratula-

tions of his numerous friends throughout the day, among others Gen. Grant.

It shows how recently Washington has been founded that the city government have just voted a pension of \$120 to Samuel Wells, who belied Gen. Washington to determine where this city should be placed, and to lay out its streets.

to lay out its streets.

The proper accounting officer of the Treasury has decided that transportation and per diem shall be allowed, in cases where the attendance upon a Court Martial was from a place other than that to which the summons had been sent to, and from the place at which the person summoned actually was, instead of the place to which the summons was directed.

Democratic politicians here from Maryland stats that Gov. Swann will soon call together the Legisla.

that Gov. Swann will soon call together the Legislature of his State, and will urge on them the adoption of a new and extensive militia system, giving all the offices to men of conservative principles. By having the militia in all parts of the State in the hands of sympathizers with the South, it is thought that Maryland can be withheld from the Republican party. It is intended as an imitation of Gov. Fletcher's militia system in Missouri. evstem in Missouri.

Workmen are busily engaged at the Capitol getting it in order for the approaching session of Congress. The carpets have been put down in the Senate and Representative Halls, and the desks placed in position, and the Committee Rooms are being thoroughly. cleamed and put in order for use. All hands are very busy, and expect to have everything in readiness a week or ten days before the time of the reassembling

of Congress.

Messrs. Streere & Anthony of Providence. R. L., leading Democratic politicians of that State, and the former the editor of the Democratic organ The Providence Post, arrived here this evening—it is understood for the purpose of presenting the claims of the faithful in that State for Executive patronage. Rhode Island, being so small, has been somewhat overlooked in the distribution of Executive favors, and it is probable that the excellent result of the use of official patronage in controlling the elections in other States will age in controlling the elections in other States will furnish an effective argument for its employment in behalf of the small and select Demogratic conserva-

tive organization in little Rhody.

The statement that the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is made to Congress direct is erroneous. It is made to the Secretary of the Treas-nry, as other bureau reports are. Commissiones Rollins is now engaged in the proparation of his re-port, which will be an interesting and valuable docu-

So successfully are the Catholics obtaining the lead in the education of this District, that the nuns of the Convent of the Visitation have bought the whole square of land between Sixteenth and Seventeenthsts., and L and M-sts., and will at once proceed to organize the leading young ladies' seminary of this

part of the country.

The removal of experiened Custom-House officers. The removal of experienced Custom-House others, especially upon the border, and the appointment in their places of inexperienced persons, merely upon political grounds, has caused much injury to the Revenue service, and afforded fine opening for smugglers, who have not failed to take advantage of it to ply their highly remunerative traffic. Some of the most valuable and experienced Revenue officers, especially even the Northern horder, have hard respecially upon the Northern border, have been re-moved without consultation with the higher Customs officials, and consequently smuggling has been renewed with much vigor where it had previously

the President, and, like Banquo's ghost, will not be laid at rest. Mr. Bullitt and his friends refuse to relaid at rest. Mr. Bullitt and his friends refuse to remain quiet under his removal, and are besieging the President to reinstate that gentleman, claiming that he is all right on "my policy," and has been unjustly removed. Mr. W. H. C. King, the editor and proprietor of The New-Orleans Times, through whose influence Mr. McKee was appointed in Bullitt's place, arrived here again to-day, having been summoned to the Capital on this troublesome business for the thir? the Capital on this troublesome business for the third time. There is little doubt, however, that McKee's appointment will stand, and all efforts to remove him

prove a failure.

Messrs. Hillyer and Lowry, delegated by the Mississippi Legislature to ask for the pardon of Jefferson Davis have not had an interview with the President of the parton of the parto dent, but have sent to him the resolutions of the Mississippi Legislature, and will to-morrow morning call upon the President informally to pay their ro-

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

BY TRISGRIPH TO THE TRISCRE.

The President has appointed William R. Smith Postmenter & Portsmouth, Ohio, and Reason S. Spink Postmenter & Wester, Ohio.

Nov. 6.-Lieut. A. E. K. Benham, from Receiving ship Nov. 6.—Lieut. A. E. K. Benham, from Receiving ship Vermont, and ordered to steamer Susquebanna. Lieut. Commander Henry Erbin, from duty at Navy Yord. Naw York, and ordered the receiving ship Vermont: Assistant Surgeon Frederick Krecker from a store-ship Jamestown, and ordered North; Second Assistant Englasses John D. Toppin, from duty at Leagle Island. Pason, and granted sick leave of absence: Acting Master John V. Cook, from steamer Susquebanna, and ordered to steamer Thoray.

Midshipman John M. Taft to steamer Susquebanna: Passon Assistant Surgeon Frank L. Dubois to atoreship Jamestown as an assistant not Surgeon Duvalit Chief Engineer Jahn H. Long to duty as a mamber of a board to witness trial of steamer Madawasks.

Nov. 6.—Acting Master Henry Taylor of steamer Consumagh, Acting Master Henry D. Wittennore.

RESIONED.

RESIGNED.

Nov. 6. - Passed, Assistant Paymenter Gilbert A. Robertson.

FIRES.

IN PINE-ST.

Shortly after 6 o'clock last evoning a fire occurred. m the third floor of premises No. 59 and 61 Pine-st, which are occupied as offices by a number of persons. The fire was promptly extinguished. Damage to building about \$100, fail, insured in the Liverpool and London Insurance Company. The two originated true a trakere in a ges pire.

NAVY GAZETTE